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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/075,912	02/14/2002	Maximilian Fleischer	A35004 (071308.0293)	1712
31625	7590	01/05/2006	EXAMINER	
BAKER BOTTS L.L.P. PATENT DEPARTMENT 98 SAN JACINTO BLVD., SUITE 1500 AUSTIN, TX 78701-4039				SINES, BRIAN J
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		1743		

DATE MAILED: 01/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/075,912	FLEISCHER ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Brian J. Sines	1743

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10/17/2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-5,7-12,14-23 and 25-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-5,7-12,14-23 and 25-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Allowable Subject Matter

The indicated allowability of claims 20, 29 and 32 is withdrawn in view of the claim amendments and the newly discovered reference(s) to Okayama et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,835,356 B2). Rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) follow.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1 – 5, 7 – 11 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 recites the limitation "said first and second stage" in line 10. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

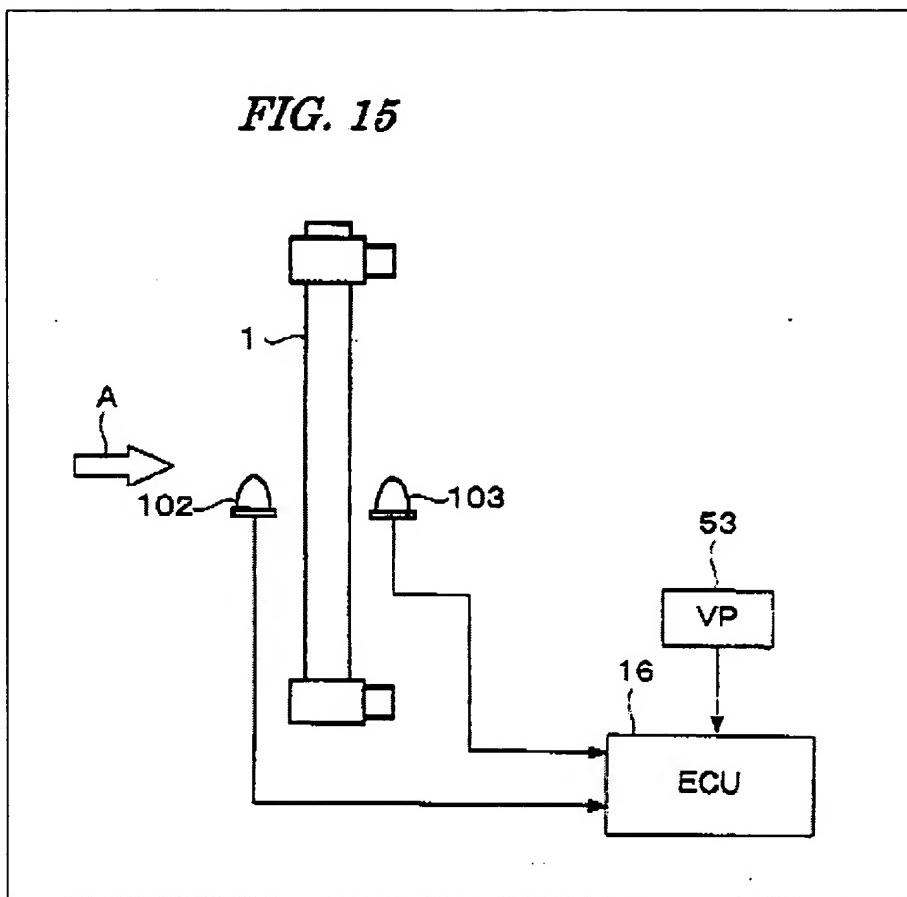
1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

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2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

1. Claims 1 – 5, 7 – 12, 14 – 23 and 25 – 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okayama et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,835,356 B2) (hereinafter “Okayama”) in view of Frank et al. (DE 19924083 A1) (hereinafter “Frank”) and Kasahara et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,885,929) (hereinafter “Kasahara”).

Regarding claims 1, 5, 10, 11 and 34, Okayama teaches an ozone diagnostic apparatus comprising: a radiator (1) comprising an ozone catalyst; an upstream ozone concentration sensor (102) and a downstream ozone concentration sensor (103); and a monitoring means (ECU 16) (see col. 9, lines 21 – 65; figure 15).

FIG. 15

Okayama is silent to the specific type of heated conductivity sensor utilized. Frank teaches independently electrically-heated conductivity sensors for the detection of ozone (see Abstract). Hence, as evidenced by Frank, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized the suitability of using an independently electrically-heated conductivity sensor for detecting ozone (see MPEP § 2144.07). Furthermore, a person of ordinary skill in the art would accordingly have had a reasonable expectation of success of utilizing the heated conductivity sensors disclosed by Frank with the diagnostic system disclosed by Okayama for monitoring ozone. The Courts have held that the prior art can be modified or combined to reject claims as *prima facie* obvious as long as there is a reasonable expectation of success. See *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986) (see MPEP § 2143.02). Therefore, it

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would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate a plurality of the electrically-heated conductivity sensors disclosed by Frank with the system of Okayama in providing for the claimed diagnostic system for effectively monitoring ozone catalyst depletion.

Neither Okayama nor Frank et al. specifically teach the incorporation of a gas-permeable inlet membrane. Kasahara et al. teach an ozone detection system comprising a gas-permeable membrane (16) (see col. 7, lines 37 – 46; figure 10). Hence, as evidenced by Kasahara et al., a person of ordinary skill in the art would accordingly have had a reasonable expectation for success of incorporating the use of a gas-permeable membrane with an ozone detection system. The Courts have held that the prior art can be modified or combined to reject claims as *prima facie* obvious as long as there is a reasonable expectation of success. See *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986) (see MPEP § 2143.02). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the use of a housing having a gas-permeable inlet membrane with a sensor system utilized for detecting ozone.

Regarding claims 2, 19 and 22, Frank et al. indicate that the ozone sensors have an operating temperature in the range of about 500 °C to about 700°C (see figures 5 & 6).

Regarding claims 3 and 4, Frank et al. teach that the sensor comprises gallium oxide and indium oxide (see Abstract).

Regarding claim 7 and 8, Kasahara et al. teach that the gas-permeable membrane comprises Teflon, which is well known in the art to comprise polytetrafluoroethylene (see col. 7, lines 37 – 46).

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Regarding claim 9, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate a plurality of inlet membranes with the apparatus in order to effect adequate protection for the system (see MPEP § 2144.03).

Regarding claims 12, 14 – 22, 23, 25 – 28 and 29 – 33, as discussed above, Okayama in view of Frank and Kasahara teaches all of the positively recited structure of the apparatus provided in the claimed method, which merely recites the conventional operation of that apparatus. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to perform the method recited in the instant claims upon the disclosed apparatus, as such is the intended operation of that apparatus.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to the pending claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

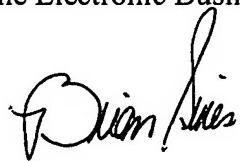
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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian J. Sines whose telephone number is (571) 272-1263. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (11 AM - 8 PM EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jill A. Warden can be reached on (571) 272-1267. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian J. Sines".